

THE RIO NEWS.

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VOL. XXV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 16TH, 1899.

NUMBER 20

WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

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THE BRAZILIAN CONTRACTS CORPORATION LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—8 Great Winchester St.
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AGENCY IN RIO DE JANEIRO

49, RUA DO HOSPICIO, 1st floor.

Telegraphic Address:—Brazilian—Rio.

Executes contracts and furnishes material for railways
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OFFICES:

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Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara.

Depot: ILHA DOS FERREIROS

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THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

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Reserved fund... £ 575,000 "

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LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital (fully subscribed)..... £ 2,127,500

Reserve fund..... 973,245

Agents

Edward Ashworth & Co.

No. 50, Rua 1º de Março, Rio de Janeiro.

No. 21 A, Rua da Quitanda, São Paulo.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY L'D.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000 sterling

Reserve fund... £ 1,328,751 "

Agent: P. E. Swanwick.

87, Rua 1º de Março—2nd floor.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Youle & Co.

No. 38, Rua 1º de Março.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO. Ld.

Total funds on 31st Dec. 1896... £ 12,954,532

Authorized Capital..... 3,000,000

Subscribed Capital..... 2,750,000

Agents for Rio de Janeiro:

Pullen, Schmidt & Co.

107, Rua da Quitanda.

CHARLES HUE

Commission Merchant and Ship Agent

Rua Fresco No. 6 & 7

P.O. Box 391.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

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HAND BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIRO

A SECOND EDITION of this useful guide book is now in course of revision and will be published at the earliest date possible. It will be considerably improved and enlarged. A few good advertisements will be received. For terms and other information apply to the Editor of *The Rio News*.

Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo:
Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 5 a. m. and 8.30 p. m. (dormitories): returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a. m. and 3 p. m. (dormitories). Change of cars both ways at Taubaté.
Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.

Cachambu and Lumbary:
Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Cruzeiro, then by Minas and Rio Railway to destination.
Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc.
Through express trains leave Central station daily at 5 a. m. and 3 p. m. Connects with all branches along the main line (Luzerna, DO CANTO) of that railway. Intermediate trains leave at 7 a. m. and 4 p. m.—the first running through to Barbacena, and the second to Entre Rios.

Bello Horizonte:
Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2.21 p. m. and 11.40 a. m.—the latter a mixed train.

Petropolis:
Barra leaves the Praia pier at 6.30 and 8.50 a. m. (Sundays and holidays 7.00 a. m.) for Maná pier to connect with railway to Petropolis and beyond; also at 4 p. m. for Petropolis, Sundays and holidays excepted. By all land route passengers leave Central Railway station by suburban trains at 4.20 p. m. for S. Francisco Xavier station (fare 40 reis) and there transfer to adjoining station of Leopoldina Railway whence trains leave daily, Sundays and holidays included, at 4.55 p. m. for Petropolis.

Returning from Petropolis, all the land route trains leave at 6.30 a. m. Sundays and holidays, included, for S. Francisco Xavier station, where transfer is made to suburban train on Central Railway (additional 6 and 7.30 a. m. except on Sundays and holidays) and 4.10 p. m. for Maná pier and thence for Barra. On Saturdays at 5.15 p. m. Barra leaves Rio at 2.30 p. m., and returning leaves Friburgo at 6.40 a. m.

Nova Friburgo:
Barra leaves the Praça das Marinhas at 5.30 a. m. daily and at 2.30 p. m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at Santa Anna de Marilny. Returning, trains leave Nova Friburgo at 2.37 p. m. daily, and at 6.40 a. m. on Mondays. Excursion train leaves Barra on Saturdays at 5.15 p. m. (Barra leaves Rio at 2.30 p. m.), and returning leaves Friburgo at 6.40 a. m.

Corcovado:
Regular trains, week days, leave St. Rua Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 5.40 and 11 a. m. and 2.45 p. m., and returning leave the summit at 7.30 and 9.30 a. m. and 1.40 and 7 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 5.30, 8.30 and 11 a. m. 12.30, 3.30, 5.15 and 6 p. m.; descending 8.35, 10.05, 11.55 a. m. 1.25, 4.05, 5.7 and 9 p. m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis, CHARLES PAGE

BRYAN, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Ita

borary (opposite Custom House). Petropolis

EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 99, Rua

1º de Março. EUGENE SEIGER, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua

Visconde de Itaboraity (opposite Custom House).

WILLIAM G. WAGS KAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Until further notice the church will be closed for repairs. The services will be held every Sunday at 11 o'clock in the morning in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, Rua da Quitanda. Baptisms and Marriages at times to be arranged with the Chaplain.

IRVINE CRAWSHAW, M.A., British Chaplain.

74, Rua Mendô de Sá, Itaboraity.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo

S. Joaquin, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.;

Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 3 afternoon. Gospel preaching at 6 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p. m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do

Cafete. English service at 11 a. m. Sundays. Prayer

meeting service Thursday, 7.30 p. m. Portuguese

services at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays, 7 p. m.

Wednesday, 8 a. m. Attily Pastor. Sunday School

11 a. m. at Albrice Cartica, Sundays, 11 a. m. and

4 p. m. Rev. FRANK WIEDERHEIMER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da

Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at

11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: On the Church premises.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de Santa Anna.

Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and

7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. B. BAGBY, D. D., Pastor.

Caixa 352

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—

No. 134, Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo.

Services, Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Wednesdays

7 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor.

Primary school in the church building.

Professional Directory

J. Dias Ribeiro, M. D., Ex-assistant to Professors Bartholow and Da Costa of Philadelphia, and Dr. Rev of New-York. Residence: Rua Senador Dantas 41 A.

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician. Office: 78, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 10 to 3 p. m.

Dr. Brissey, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of Paris. Specialist in diseases of females, urinary passages. Radical cure of hernias, hemorrhoids, tumors, surgical diseases of the throat, and surgical operations. Consultations from 1 to 3 p. m. Rua da Quitanda, No. 42.

Enéas M. Ferraz, lawyer, specialist in commercial and civil cases, has been long stay in London, is pleading in S. Paulo. Office: Rua de Santa Theresza No. 20 A—S. Paulo.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20 Rua d' Ajuda.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from noon to 6 p. m.—For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room, 10, Rua Camerino (Formerly Imperatriz), 3rd floor; 21, Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Canchagua.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 39, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 8 a. m. to 10 o'clock p. m. Office hours from noon to 10 o'clock p. m. Nicolau A. Rodrigues, President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary; R. A. W. Sloan, Hon. Treasurer.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—It is telegraphed from London that Argentina has succeeded in placing a loan there, but the particulars are not given. It would appear that the loan has not been well received.

—We learn from Buenos Aires that Bishop Stirling of the Falkland Islands, with his wife, will leave for a short trip to Paraguay during the week, and after his return will leave for England.—*Montevideo Times*, May 3.

—A telegram from Buenos Aires of yesterday says that another yellow fever case has appeared. Of course this means that another crowd of unfortunate people will be sent to Martin Garcia. What a fortune it is to be a quarantine purveyor at the River Plate!

—The military post at Bahia Blanca is a costly blunder, which will never do the republic the least service. Probably, taken by itself, the engineering is correct, but, as it stands, it will be utterly useless, for no enemy could have any motive for attacking the place, for it could gain nothing by doing so. The place could be flanked or taken in the rear, without engaging it for a moment. It is the most extraordinary specimen of a good thing made utterly useless by misplacement.—*Herald*.

—Our enterprising police reporters are jubilant. A morgue is proposed for Buenos Aires. It is proposed to erect an refrigerating house, below a glass show room. This bodies of murdered people, suicides, etc., may be frozen and placed on public view for inspection and identification. This morgue notion contains an inexhaustible fountain of morbid sensationalism. With a properly mounted freezing plant, say the reporters, a corpse may be preserved fresh for months and months. Cheerful and progressive brethren, what a promising field is here opened unto you!—*Southern Cross*, April 27. If now a few Argentine judges could be frozen and placed on exhibition in this glass case, what a show it would make!

—The Argentine government has succeeded in placing bills at about 6 per cent., or a little under, in London, amounting to £300,000. The bills fall due in November, but are payable in drafts at three months. An attempt was made to raise the money in Paris, but it failed; and, of course, in the present condition of the German money market it was not possible to obtain a loan there. It will be recalled that the Argentine government some time ago opened negotiations here for a loan of 6 millions sterling. The negotiations, however, have been broken off. And, indeed, it is evident that this is not a time at which the Argentine government can borrow favourably. It hopes by and by to get a loan, and out of the proceeds to pay off these bills.—*Statist*, April 15.

—The provincial bank of Santa Fé has instituted proceedings against Sr. Juan Canals for the recovery of sixteen million seven hundred and twenty seven dollars and ten cents, and twenty seven dollars paper, and praying for the embargo of one hundred and ten pieces of real estates in the province and other properties in the federal capital, Cordoba, Mendoza and Paraguay, belonging to the debtor. The time was, not many years ago, when Don Juan Canals' name was as good in this market as that of Rockefeller in the United States, and it is still respected as a name backed by none but the most honourable intentions. Banks, however, cannot take such things into consideration and the impunctual debtors must either pay or go to the wall.—*Southern Cross*.

—Another abuse complained of in connection with the quarantine is the old one of the excessive charges of the harpies at Flores Island, and of the tugs that bring the unfortunate quarantined ashore. On account of the quarantine, Mihanovich's steamers have raised the passage from Buenos Aires to Montevideo to \$10 first class and three dollars second. At Flores Island, the victims have to pay \$2 and \$1.50 per diem respectively, and finally they are mulcted in \$2 and \$1 respectively to bring them ashore. Thus, to come from Buenos Aires it costs three days' loss of time and \$16 first class or \$7 second without counting extras. This is sheer extortion. Since the quarantine is imposed for the benefit of the health authorities here and not of the passengers it is the former who ought to bear the extra expense entailed. Perhaps if this was done, we should hear no more of quarantine, which would be an unmitigated blessing.—*Montevideo Times*, May 6.

—The following version of the death of Barreta is given by an explorer who went up the Pilcomayo 50 leagues. When Barreta met the Indians, nearly all his companions, who numbered twelve, haggled in consequence of their great sufferings. As each one died Barreta buried him with his arms, ammunition and clothes, being too weak to carry any more than his own arms. When he met two Indians, Mitá Pica and Mitá Paí, he had one more and a boy of 12 years with him. These Indians inspired great confidence, as they could talk Spanish fairly well. They worked as rowers for several days and were paid at the end of each day. After several days, when Barreta was asleep, Mitá Paí knocked him on the head with an axe. His two companions underwent the same fate. The Indians burnt the boat and put the little cannon in the wood. Mitá Paí is now in prison at Asunción, but will have to be released when the Argentine government ask for his extradition. Commander Bouchard says he has the other man.

—We have now eight ministers in the cabinet and they have all been organized and are ready for work. Those who are new have found a great number of matters requiring attention, and have plans enough to employ all our means for many years to come. Every one runs up against the fact that we have not the means to do what is found to be desirable, and the last analysis of the situation reveals the fact that we have a lack of immigration. With 4,500,000 people we cannot have or carry on an organization adapted to 20,000,000 people. The first and chief problem is to secure a great and constant stream of immigration; but in order to have this we have a great reform work to carry through. People will not come here to encounter the discriminative taxation against labour, the insecurity of life and property, and the scandalous administration of justice. To win the elements we have it difficult to secure any real reform. We have some men who want this, but they are so few, comparatively, that little is really done even when there is an attempt to do anything.—*Herald*, Buenos Aires.

SOME STRANGE USES OF THE PHONOGRAPH.

The recent war with Spain has given Americans a craze for learning Spanish, and teachers of that language in New York have so much to do at present that they have resorted to the phonograph as a helpful aid.

They speak their lesson to the instrument, which the pupil takes home with him, and so save their voices from perpetual use and constant strain.

In another part of America the phonograph has proved an untold blessing, for it is the means whereby couples have been united in matrimony over and over again.

A parson speaks the marriage service down the tube, and then the instrument is packed and sent off to any desired place where no parson can be procured. In this way no less than eight couples have been recently united.

BAHIA AND S. FRANCISCO RAILWAY.

In our issue of 11th inst. we gave the main features of Lord Stratheden and Campbell's speech to the shareholders on the 8th inst., as received by telegraph. The full report of the meeting has now come to hand and the secretary has kindly favored us with the official report of the directors. Amongst other things, the chairman said that notwithstanding the long drouth the traffic receipts had been fairly well kept up. This was owing to the fact that large imports of corn, oatmeal, and other foodstuffs had been imported from the Argentine republic, which had been carried over their line for the use of the distressed population. From the report they would see that the merchandise from the interior had diminished by about £6,000, whilst the merchandise to the interior had increased by about £9,000, and that the government passengers had increased by about £600. This was owing to the transport of foodstuffs which had been sent up country to the starving population, and to the conveyance to the towns of some of the starving inhabitants, whose fares had been paid by the government. The difficulty of obtaining a sufficient water supply for the use of their locomotive engines and workshops had caused an unusual and very great strain upon the staff; but owing to their exertions, in only one instance had an engine been brought to a standstill for lack of water. The transport of water for long distances had, of course, very materially increased the amount of their expenses; but everything had been done that was possible to improve their water supply by boring and increasing the depth of the wells. The shareholders were satisfied with the management of the railway, and the directors were now paid to this company by the Brazilian government in lieu of the guaranteed interest had realised about 10 per cent. more than they had last July, and since the bonds were sold the price had gone still higher. The low rate of exchange continued to act adversely to the interests of the company. The milreis was then something under 7d., as compared with 27d. about ten years ago. If the rate had remained at 27d. they should have received for their traffic £140,000, which would have enabled them to pay a dividend irrespective of the guarantee by the Brazilian government. It was hoped that under the management of the new President (Dr. Campos Sales) the financial position of Brazil would speedily improve. With regard to the Timbo undertaking, it was much feared that the effects of the drouth would tell very heavily against the receipts for the current half year. During the first nine weeks of the half-year the traffic had fallen of £2,000. On the motion of the chairman, a dividend of 4 per cent. in respect of the general company and 3 per cent in respect of the Timbo branch was declared.

It is satisfactory to know that when the Duke of Devonshire attended his first snooking concert he was well received, and there was no disposition to cut Cavendish. On the contrary, the merest birdseye view made it clear that the crowded audience—a well-flavoured mixture of course—wished for returns on the part of his Grace. He was further assured that whenever he came bacey would be offered a quid—that is, if you chew's, the would-be hosts considerably added. "Westward ho!" shouted the Duke to his coachman on leaving as he stepped into his carriage without roll or twist and away drove this fortunate owner of three castles, who passes his life in a golden cloud.

Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
 Capital paid up..... " 750,000
 Reserve fund..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
 10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARA.
 PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO,
 CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
 PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTVIDEO,
 BUENOS AIRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, AND
 NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON.
 Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS.
 Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,
 nachf. HAMBURG.
 Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.
 Messrs. Granet Brown & Co., GENOA.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December,
 1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft" in
 Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Ham-
 burg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO. (Canta 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos (Canta 150.) (Canta 185.)

Draws on:

Germany..... Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin
 Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg
 M. A. von Rothschild Solune, Frankfurt a M. and correspondents.
 England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London
 Manchester and Liverpool
 District Banking Company Limited, London.
 Union Bank of London, Limited, London.
 Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.
 France..... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.
 Heine & Co., Paris.
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris.
 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
 De Neufville & Co., Paris.
 Portugal..... Banco Lisboa & Açores and correspondents.
 and any other countries.
 Opens accounts current.
 Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Petersen-Thell,
 Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1892.

Subscribed capital. £1,500,000
 Realized do " 900,000
 Reserve fund " 1,000,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza and Paysandú.

DRAW'S ON:-

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.
 Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.
 Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.
 And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.
 First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORCATE ST. London E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
 Idem paid up..... " 500,000
 Reserve fund..... " 320,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO
 BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO.

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and
 Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, LONDON.
 Messrs. Heine & Co., PARIS.
 Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.
 and correspondents in Germany.
 Messrs. Roest & Co., and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. B. A., NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts every description of banking business.

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs. 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs.)

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

PARIS AND FRANCE
 Head Office.
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, and agencies.
 Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France, and agencies.
 Heine & Co., Paris.
 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
 Périer Mercet & Co., Paris.
 LONDON
 Union Bank of London, Limited.
 London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.
 Parr's Bank, Limited.
 Lazard Brothers & Co.
 J. Henry Schroder & Co.
 Kleinwort Sons & Co.
 A. Kuffer & Sons.
 GERMANY
 Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft.
 Deutsche Bank, Dresden, and branches.
 Dresdner Bank, Dresden, and branches.
 Schroeder Gebrüder & Co. Hamburg.
 Conrad Hirsch Donner, Hamburg.
 Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg.
 L. Behrens & Sohn, Hamburg.
 Correspondents in all chief cities.
 PORTUGAL
 J. M. Fernandes Guimarães & Co. and their correspondents.
 Banco Commercial de Lisboa, Lisbon.
 ITALY
 Banca Commerciale Italiana, Genova
 Milan, Turin.

AND ANY OTHER COUNTRY

Opens accounts current.

Pays interest for a certain time; executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares etc. and transacts every description of banking business.

Henri Joly.

Manager.

Nectandra Amara Pills.

These wonderful pills, so useful and beneficial in all affections of the stomach and intestines, are obtainable in all places where a post-office exists; the manufacturer will forward by registered mail and to any given address, if accompanied by money: 1 box for \$25.00, 4 dozen boxes for 125.00 and One dozen boxes for 20.00.

Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MIRANDA, No. 74, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor Rio de Janeiro.

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL.

Realized Capital. . Rs. 110.150.200\$000

N. B. This capital to be reduced to Rs. 100.000.000\$ in accordance with the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund. . . Rs. 19.537.044\$811

Profits in suspense . Rs. 9.075.823\$568

on 30th June 1898.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

Agencies at Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Victoria, Santos, S. Paulo, Desfêro, Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Pelotas.

Draws on:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons.
 London & County Banking Co. Ltd.
 Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. Ltd. LONDON.
 Messrs. Hottinguer & Co.
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris. PARIS.
 Commerz und Diskonto Bank in Hamburg. HAMBURG.
 Banco de Portugal LISBON.
 Opens accounts current;
 Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

RIO CRICKET & ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

The score of the opening match on the 3rd inst., between the R. C. A. and the United Banks which we were unable to publish last week, was as follows:

R. C. A. A.

W. Morrissey, b. Routh..... 29
 C. L. Robinson, run out..... 20
 N. W. Jackson, c. and b. Hargreaves..... 3
 R. Morrissey (capt.), b. Stevens..... 51
 H. L. Reeves, b. Roberts..... 3
 E. V. Morrissey, c. and b. Hargreaves..... 2
 D. Campbell, b. Routh..... 3
 A. C. E. Skey, b. Roberts..... 2
 V. Tatam, run out..... 6
 M. Morrissey, c. Hargreaves, b. Routh..... 1
 R. H. Robinson, not out..... 2
 Extras..... 9

UNITED BANKS.

1st inns. 2nd inns.

E. S. Evill, b. Jackson..... 0 not out..... 0
 A. R. Stevens, b. Robinson..... 2 not out..... 23
 E. A. H. Roberts, b. Jackson..... 0 b. E. Morrissey
 J. de S. Routh, b. Jackson..... 0 b. C. L. Robinson
 G. H. Lomas (capt.)..... 2 run out..... 5
 H. Hargreaves, b. Robinson..... 0 c. Tatam, b. Reeves..... 2
 O. W. Rolls, b. Robinson..... 0 b. E. Morrissey
 S. Francis, c. W. Morrissey, b. Jackson..... 2 did not bat..... 0
 C. A. Robinson, b. Robinson..... 0 c. and b. Tatam
 R. C. Richards, b. Robinson..... 0 b. E. Morrissey
 P. Barry, b. Jackson..... 1 st. Reeves, b. E. Morrissey..... 9
 Extras..... 0 0

LONDON & RIVER PLATE BANK 25, BRITISH BANK.

On Sunday, the 7th inst., there was another match between the Bank men at Icarahy when the London and River Plate Bank carried all before them, Youle declaring his innings closed at 111 with two men still to go in. His judgment was amply justified by the fact that the British Bank team was got out five minutes before time with a total of 31.

L. AND R. P. B.

G. H. Lomas, b. Wilson..... 11
 A. R. Stevens, b. Jackson..... 16
 S. Francis, b. do..... 10
 F. S. Youle (capt.), b. Roberts..... 1
 H. A. de Lisle, c. and b. do..... 29
 H. Hargreaves, not out..... 16
 R. C. P. Richards, c. and b. Roberts..... 7
 E. A. Tootal, b. Wilson..... 0
 E. J. Lynch, b. do..... 0
 S. Glencross, did not bat..... 0
 A. E. Ridgway, did not bat..... 0
 Extras..... 7

B. B. S. A.

E. S. Evill, run out..... 3
 A. M. Benn, c. Tootal, b. Francis..... 1
 J. J. Lowmles, b. Francis..... 0
 A. C. Wilson, b. Stevens..... 6
 E. A. H. Roberts (capt.), c. Tootal, b. Francis..... 3
 H. Evers, b. Stevens..... 1
 A. H. Davidson, b. do..... 1
 F. Le Mottée, b. Francis..... 2
 C. Robinson, not out..... 7
 C. Nigro, l. b. w. b. Francis..... 0
 Extras..... 1

31

RIO vs. NICTHEROV

The match Rio vs. Nictherov on 13th and 14th inst. attracted crowds of spectators who were rewarded by seeing one of the finest games ever witnessed on the Icarahy ground. Nictherov won the toss and elected to bat but although W. Morrissey who went in first with dismissed, things looked very blue for them with nine wickets down for 47, until Tootal joined R. Morrissey who had gone in second wicket down and was still going strong. The 50 went up with cheers but Tootal soon got his eye in and figure after figure appeared on the telegraph, until a few minutes after the century had gone up Tootal was smartly caught by Robinson and a most gallant stand ended. The Nictherov captain was not out for 55 amongst which were 4 fours, 2 threes and 10 twos. There was as short an interval as possible and then Rio sent in J. B. Mawson and C. L. Robinson the latter of whom was succeeded by Reeves. This partnership gave a lot of trouble and 36 was compiled before Mawson was given out l.b.w. The next five wickets went down for another 21 runs when Tatam and Ginns got together and treated the bowling with a familiarity which was extremely irritating to their opponents. They each made a good 16 and put the game at once on to a level footing. R. Robinson followed with Skey, the Rio captain, and a smart catch in the slips by W. Morrissey terminated the innings. This brings us well into the afternoon of the second day and there seemed little hope of finishing the match.

However Rio got into the field at once and Jackson, who during both innings was in deadly bowling form and got 12 wickets for 45 runs, proved too much for all but R. Morrissey who slogged boundary after boundary and made a fine 41 before he was howled by R. Robinson. When the score stood at 61 for nine wickets the Nictherov captain found he had only an hour left, so he closed the innings and put the visitors in with 2 to make to win. Jackson and R. Robinson hit freely and the first wicket only fell for 37 runs, the fourth wicket went down for 59—only fourteen to win and 6 wickets to fall. But the time was too short and stumps were drawn with the score at 65 for four wickets, making one of the closest draws ever seen here. The fielding was throughout most excellent and though it might be considered invidious to draw a distinction, the palm we think should be given to the visitors, some of whom had but rarely played on the ground before.

The interest shown in the game by the spectators, amongst whom were many ladies, was at times enthusiastic and the only regret is that the match could not have been played to a finish.

The following are the scores:

NICTHEROV XI.

1st innings.

W. Morrissey, l.b.w. b. Jackson..... 13
 E. V. Morrissey, b. Jackson..... 5
 J. de S. Routh, b. Ginns..... 1
 R. Morrissey (capt.), not out..... 55
 E. A. H. Roberts, b. Jackson..... 0
 G. H. Lomas, " "..... 1
 J. W. Elworthy, " "..... 0
 M. Morrissey, " "..... 0
 A. C. Wilson, " "..... 2
 O. W. Rolls, " "..... 1
 E. A. Tootal, c. Robinson, b. Ginns..... 20
 Extras..... 7

Extras..... 7

2nd innings.

W. Morrissey, c. C. Robinson, b. Jackson..... 0
 E. W. Morrissey, b. Jackson..... 0
 J. de S. Routh, c. Youle, b. Ginns..... 0
 R. Morrissey (capt.), b. Robinson..... 41
 E. A. H. Roberts, c. Wucherer, b. Jackson..... 0
 G. H. Lomas, c. Skey, b. Ginns..... 8
 J. W. Elworthy, b. Wucherer..... 1
 M. Morrissey, not out..... 1
 A. C. Wilson, b. Wucherer..... 0
 O. W. Rolls, not out..... 2
 E. A. Tootal, c. Youle, b. Jackson..... 1
 Extras..... 10

Extras..... 10

RIO XI.

1st innings.

J. B. Mawson, l.b.w. R. Morrissey..... 13
 C. L. Robinson, b. Routh..... 0
 H. J. Reeves, c. E. Morrissey, b. W. Morrissey..... 25
 V. Tatam, c. W. Morrissey, b. Routh..... 16
 N. W. Jackson, b. R. Morrissey..... 1
 O. Wucherer, b. Routh..... 0
 W. Harrison, " "..... 0
 F. S. Youle, c. W. Morrissey, b. Roberts..... 6
 W. T. Ginns, c. Lomas, b. W. Morrissey..... 16
 R. Robinson, c. W. Morrissey, b. Routh..... 7
 A. C. E. Skey (capt.), not out..... 6
 Extras..... 8

Extras..... 8

111

97

2nd innings.

J. B. Mawson, did not bat.....	—
C. L. Robinson, not out.....	5
H. J. Reeve, c. W. Morrissey, b. Roberts	9
V. Tatam, did not bat.....	18
N. W. Jackson, b. R. Morrissey.....	2
O. Wucherer, b. Routh, did not bat.....	2
W. Harrison, not out.....	6
F. S. Youle, run out.....	6
W. T. Gluns, did not bat.....	22
R. Robinson, b. Roberts.....	22
A. C. E. Skey, (capt.) did not bat.....	3
Extras.....	3
	65

CRICKET AT SANTOS.

BANKS, PAST AND PRESENT VS. THE WORLD.

This match was played in Santos on 7th inst., and as will be seen from the scores below resulted in a win for the World by 26 runs. Richards, capt. of Banks, won the toss from Stock and decided to bat. The innings realized 91 runs, Tracey who was top score having 24 to his credit and being not out. Cross 15 and H. P. Smith 14 also played well for their respective runs. Barham looked well set when Barber dislodged his stumps.

For the World, Burgos who evidently has a charmed life, was top score 44, but he was missed no less than 5 times. The old Fluminense, Wheatley, played in his dashing style and made 28. It was good for the eye-sight to see the way he pulled Keelman time after time to the pavilion, but he tried the stroke once too often and was clean bowled. Tracey bowled in fine form for the World.

There were several ladies present on Sunday, amongst whom we noticed Mrs. Wright, Miss Ellis, Mrs. Steinhilber, Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Beaver.

The score was as follows:

BANKS PAST AND PRESENT.

A. Keelman, b. Wheatley.....	4
A. Richards, c. A. Lewis, b. Wheatley..	4
E. A. Barham, b. Barber.....	5
H. P. Smith, c. Barber, b. Stock.....	14
J. A. Cross, c. and b. Stock.....	15
Pritchard, b. Barber.....	0
R. C. Lloyd, c. P. Lewis, b. Stock.....	5
F. Tracey, not out.....	24
E. A. Carré, bowled Stock.....	6
S. A. Morgan, c. Wheatley, b. Stock.....	0
A. Dickson, c. A. T. Smith, b. Burgos..	8
Extras.....	6
Total.....	91

THE WORLD.

F. H. Gepp, l. b. w., b. Barham.....	1
C. L. Stock, c. Tracey, b. do.....	7
A. M. Burgos, b. Keelman.....	44
H. L. Wheatley, b. do.....	28
P. Lewis, b. Tracey.....	4
A. Lewis, c. Richards, b. Tracey.....	6
H. E. Barber, b. Tracey.....	0
E. Greene, c. Richards, b. Keelman.....	1
J. H. Thomson, b. Tracey.....	0
A. T. Smith, b. Richards.....	8
Capt. Hyde, st. Cross, b. Lloyd.....	0
M. E. Harding, not out.....	6
C. G. Vieira, c. and b. Keelman.....	2
E. Cooper, c. Richards, b. Keelman.....	0
H. L. Wright, b. Tracey.....	4
Extras.....	6
Total.....	117

S. PAULO ATHLETIC CLUB vs. SÃO PAULO RAILWAY.

The first match on the new ground of the S. Paulo Athletic Club was played on the 7th inst. and resulted in a draw. Miller and F. Florde did yeomen's service for their respective sides both batting and bowling, and the men all played well in their first game this year.

The score is as follows:

S. PAULO ATHLETIC CLUB.

P. W. Crewe, c. Webster, b. Stewart.....	0
C. Miller, b. Florde.....	31
J. Blomeley, b. Stewart.....	11
M. King, b. Stewart.....	20
R. Willes, b. Shaw.....	5
F. Goodier, b. Florde.....	4
F. Sparkes, c. and b. Florde.....	4
W. Jeffery, b. Florde.....	2
C. Turnley, c. Florde, b. Holland.....	8
H. Kirkman, l. b. w., b. Stewart.....	2
W. Rule, not out.....	14
Byes.....	16
Leg Byes.....	5
Wides.....	2
Total of the innings.....	120

S. PAULO RAILWAY.

J. Crompton, b. Sparkes.....	7
T. Pudney, c. and b. Rule.....	20
F. Stewart, b. Sparkes.....	20
F. Florde, b. Miller.....	25
—Strange, b. Rule.....	0
J. Webster, c. Sparkes, b. King.....	0
L. Howe, a. Goodier, b. Rule.....	6
—Macintyre, not out.....	3
W. Holland, " ".....	3
R. Florde } did not bat {	
R. Shaw }	
Byes.....	13
Leg Byes.....	2
Wides.....	2
Total of the innings.....	80

SANTOS v. S. PAULO.

Big scores and fine cricket seem to have characterised the past week. We learn by telegraph from Santos that the two days match between the Santos Athletic Club and the São Paulo Athletic Club came off on the Santos ground at Joaze Menino on the 13th and 14th inst. and resulted in a draw. In the first innings S. Paulo made 165 to which Miller contributed 106 not out—a splendid performance. Santos in the first innings made 202, in which Stock was responsible for 47, Burgos 44 and Tross 32. In the second innings São Paulo made 115 runs for 9 wickets. We shall have pleasure in publishing the score next week.

—Cricket will soon oust fishing from the championship in the line of "yarns" if we can credit two incidents recently given by a Melbourne paper. The first one says that a fast bowler in a match in Albert park "bowed a ball that took the middle stump near the ground, drove it clean out of the soft soil, and the stump whizzed round twice in the air and stuck upright in the ground again in exactly the hole it originally occupied." That is pretty tall, but what price this? "The same bowler struck the wicket in another over, and the wicket-keeper had the novel experience of being wounded in five places as the result. One ball struck him over the left eye, the other on the right ear, one stump struck him on the thigh, another on the wrist, and the ball hit him on the chin." We are sorry not to have heard that the third stump did useful work also, and that the field did not fly up. don't ye know, and hit him on the back of the head. We knew a wicket-keeper once who had—but that is another story.

When telling fishy stories about cricket, it is just as well to go the whole bacchanal.

—Nothing puts a greater kink in the mind of a foreigner than the game of cricket. Most absurd accounts of how it is played in England have appeared in continental papers from time to time, but it is only recently that the Russian journals have thought it worthy of criticism, and here is the style a St. Petersburg paper spreads itself on the matter of the wicket-keeper and his onerous duties. "The guard of the wicket, or wicket-keepman, stands close to the rods, wearing a mask, gauntlets, trousers of leather and iron, and a steel breastplate. It is the wicket-keepman's duty to arrest the ball, which, thrown at the holder of the bat with incredible force and fury, might prove fatal but for the protection aforesaid. When the guard of the wicket catches the ball he cries "Ovah," the batsman throws down his bat, and the players cross the field. This counts two in the score sheet, and the game is then resumed."

HINTS ON TRAINING.

Avoid. All smoking, pastry, potatoes, peas, rice, beans, bread, butter, all spirits, soda water, etc., pork and coffee.

Take. Beef, mutton, fish especially oysters, toast, lettuce, spinach, cabbage, stout, port wine (a little), milk, maté and eggs.

Take a bath every morning, then run your distance, then go through dumb-bell exercises for 15 minutes.

Walk as much as possible.

Order running shoes early so as to get used to them. About a month before the events, get the Doctor to prescribe for the wind. He will probably order arsenic.

Jumping men require to strengthen the muscles of the abdomen.

Train up to 3 or 4 days before the races and in that time get the spikes of your shoes sharpened. Dumb-bells must be kept up till day before the races, but during the last week may be reduced to about 5 minutes a day.

Don't spurt until you are sure you can last the distance home at full speed and if you want to know the condition of the leading man look at his legs; if he is not running strongly, they will betray him.

J. T. MAURY.

P. S. The writer is not a competitor this year.

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THE LONDON LETTER

Vol. 1, No. 1, APRIL 14TH 1899. of the Publisher London Letter, 20 & 21 King William Street, Strand, London, W. C.

CLUB DAS LARANGEIRAS

The first dance of the season will be given on Saturday 27th May. Members requiring invitations for friends should apply to the Secretary.

Rio, 16th May, 1899.

H. W. Stacey,
Hon. Sec.

TO LET

Furnished Bedroom (without board), small English family, Botafogo. Apply X X, office of this paper.

SITUATION WANTED.

A Brazilian girl wants a situation as plain sempstress in some family. Address, "O. W." care of Rio News.

APARTMENTS

A comfortable house for gentlemen in an English family, at

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(Botafogo)

Or apply for particulars at 36 RUA DO OUVIDOR.

TO LET

A comfortably furnished room with board in an English family house. Terms moderate. No. 39, Rua Santo Amaro.

TWO GAS ENGINES

One of 2 horse power and the other of 6 horse power, both new, and both of the Korting system, will be sold cheap for cash.

Inquire at this office.

Collegio Americano Fluminense.

Persons desiring to matriculate their children will please communicate with the Directress,

Miss LAYONA GLENN,
No. 118, Praia de Botafogo,
Botafogo.

TO LET

Commodious, well furnished house, on St. Theresa. Apply at

Travessa do Ouvidor, 35.

S. DOMINGOS.

Board and Lodgings in one of the best localities, convenient for sea-bathing, and only ten minutes from Barra station. Information at this office.

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ENGLISH PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

This old established house has comfortable accommodation for families and single gentlemen on moderate terms. Excellent baths. The position is a healthy one and is situated in attractive gardens.

Rua Livramento, No. 143.

CLOS ST. CHARLES

This mark of Messrs. Hauppier & Co's. Bordeaux wine which is the best table claret on the market, can be obtained at moderate prices at Messrs. CRASHLEY & Co., 36 Rua do Ouvidor, and Mr. C. N. Leleuvre 23 Rua da Candelaria.

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(FORMERLY ALLEN'S HOTEL.)

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Furnished or unfurnished apartments with or without board, in this well known establishment, which has been thoroughly improved under new management. Shower and swimming baths; good attendance and cooking; wines of the best quality price moderate.

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Their chief claim to universal adoption in hot countries is their successful resistance of heat and moisture.

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GRANDE HOTEL THERESOPOLIS

SITUATED AT THE ALTO DO THERESOPOLIS

CLIMATE VERY HEALTHY

GEORGES SCHNEIDER has the honor of advising his friends and patrons that he has taken charge of the management of the Hotel Theresopolis, where he expects to merit the continuation of the kind patronage heretofore extended to him, and offering all possible comforts to convalescents and summer guests.

The Hotel furnishes transportation to the foot of the serra and vice-versa.

References may be obtained at:

Messrs. Netto, Bastos & C., No. 12, Rua de S. Bento.

• Monteiro Jr. & C., • 38, • Vis. Inhamáma.

• Soares & Niemeyer, • 6, • da Alameda.

Mr. Bernardino da S. Carvalho, No. 1, Rua Fresca.

Telegr. Address:—Georges, Theresopolis.

Hotel dos Estrangeiros

PRAGA FERREIRA VIANNA

(Ondete)

Telephone No. 5,008

This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving light from all four sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfected in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table-service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

Fossesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table service for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

FREITAS HOTEL

120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. F. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120 RUA DO RIACHUELO in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose.

The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with tram for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautifully laid out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-mounted bath-rooms provided with hot and cold water.

The Hotel is specially adapted for families, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing-room, and its dining-room opens on verandah overlooking the garden.

Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

ALPINE HOUSE HOTEL

RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65

On the line of Sylvestre tramway, Santa Theresa, to be reached in 30 minutes from town.

This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and most beautiful view of the far ocean, city and islands, being situated on the very summit of Santa Theresa hill, and entirely out of reach of fever and malaria. It is therefore, a most safe place for foreigners, tourists and new arrivals.

The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks, and a large forest.

The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

THE PROPRIETOR,

VIUVA SUZANA MENTGES

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANGEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes.

The apartments have been repainted and repapered throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been refurnished, and no expense has been spared to make this

The most comfortable Hotel

In the city. The baths have likewise been improved. As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with a first-class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric train passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States.

MAY 5.—The government has resolved to send the cruiser "Viking" to Nicaragua to enforce the claims made by the United States for injuries inflicted on its citizens in that republic.

President McKinley is suffering from an attack of rheumatism which is confining him to his rooms. His doctors have advised him to go to the hot springs for a while.

The telegrams from Manila state that General Luna was wounded in the course of the fighting at San Thomas, and that in capturing Balinar, the Americans found 150,000 bushels of rice left behind by the insurgents.

Correspondence from Dawson city says that crimes of all sorts are being repeated with frightful frequency against the gold miners there.

MAY 6.—Admiral John C. Watson has been appointed to the command of the Philippine fleet in succession to Admiral Dewey.

The governor of the state of Colorado has written to President McKinley asking for the volunteers of that state who went to the Philippines to be at once sent home, as if not he will denounce the President for violating the constitution.

The Tagalos made an unsuccessful attack on the Americans in San Fernando, but managed to destroy part of the railway communication between that place and Manila.

General Otis reports that there is a great diminution in the numbers of the Tagalos under arms, partly due to the losses in battle and partly to the numerous desertions that are daily taking place.

MAY 7.—President McKinley is reported to have told a friend to-day that the Philippine trouble was likely to be at an end within 48 hours.

The riots provoked by the strikers in Idaho have been suppressed and 350 prisoners have been made.

MAY 9.—The council of war trying Col. Downs and Captains Smith and Whittle for their conduct during the battle of San Juan, has brought in a verdict of cowardice in the presence of the enemy against the three officers.

The government of Nicaragua has declared its readiness to pay the amount of the indemnity claimed for prejudices suffered by American citizens.

Forty millionaires are preparing to give a banquet to Admiral Dewey on his return home, which is to take place shortly.

MAY 10.—The delegates of Great Britain and the United States to the disarmament conference have received instructions to present and support a project for international arbitration.

Col. Hay has received a telegram from Admiral Kautz saying that order has been restored in Samoa, and that orders have been issued for the re-embarkation of all the men that were landed.

General Lawton has obtained another victory over the Tagalos and has inflicted considerably loss upon them. Many of the survivors have surrendered, and have readily acknowledged the American supremacy.

The newspapers give details from a terrible tragedy which occurred in Okoloma, Miss. In the course of a dispute over a doctor's fee, the doctor, his son, and two clients used revolvers and knives with such effect that all four were killed. (This showed better shooting and stabbing than is generally shown in the more regularly arranged duels, and even excels in thoroughness the fabled Kilkenny cats, of whom there were but two.)

MAY 11.—In October next President McKinley intends to submit a proposal to congress for the future government of the Philippines.

The sittings of the arbitration court on the Anglo-Venezuelan question have been postponed until the 15th June next, owing to the president, Mr. Martens, having been appointed to represent the Russian government at the disarmament conference.

There have been several small skirmishes around Manila during the past few days all of which have been successfully repulsed by the Americans, who, however, had seven men wounded during the various attacks.

Spain.

MAY 5.—A great coal mining syndicate is being organized in Madrid for the exploitation of Spanish coal mines.

The Count de Arcos, who has been nominated as Spanish ambassador at Washington, left to-day to take up his new duties.

It is rumored that Spain is about to ask for a territorial concession in China on the ground that compensation is due for the help given to the Philippine rebels by China during the recent revolt against Spain.

General Rios now telegraphs from Manila that Aguinaldo will now only treat with the Americans for the liberation of the Spanish prisoners in his possession.

The locusts are so thick in Alicante that they are stopping the trains.

MAY 7.—General Rios has telegraphed to his government that General Otis has returned to the Spaniards all the artillery and money captured when Manila was taken.

General Polavieja has informed an interviewer that he could not consent to any reduction of his army estimate, as the whole amount is necessary to guarantee order at home and respect abroad.

MAY 8.—A tremendous collision took place to-day between two trains near Pedrosa station

on the line between Madrid and Merida. Several wagons were smashed to atoms, several people were injured but fortunately no lives were lost.

It is rumored in political circles that the debate on the royal message is likely to spread over 15 sessions.

Sr. Silveira has denied the prevalent rumor that there is any intention on the part of the government to remove Sr. Leon y Castillo from the post of Spanish minister in Paris.

A terrible storm broke over the town of Olivenza in Estremadura. The material damage done was enormous but no lives were lost.

MAY 8.—General Polavieja, the minister of war, has telegraphed to General Rios that he may now leave the Philippines as soon as he deems it convenient.

The gas-workers of Madrid have gone out on strike for higher wages. The strike is however not a general one.

Great Britain.

MAY 5.—In reply to a telegram from Mr. Chamberlain protesting against the concession made to the Dynamite company as a violent breach of the agreement made between the Transvaal and Great Britain, President Kruger declared that the concession was merely an internal matter, and consequently Great Britain had no right to protest.

This reply has caused alarming rumors to circulate in the political clubs, where it is said that Mr. Chamberlain's reply has been strongly worded and insists on the convention being carried out to the letter, and partakes of the nature of an ultimatum.

The British government has resolved to make concessions to France in respect to the newly imposed duties on the importation of wines.

Speaking at a banquet to-night at the liberal club, Lord Roseberry said that if the liberal spirit could be joined to the imperialist idea, it would restore the liberal party to its former preponderance.

The Danish stevedores in Christiania have gone out on strike.

MAY 7.—Both the viceroys of Ireland and India are said to have sent in their resignations on the ground of ill health.

The English press says that the claims France is making in China is compromising to British supremacy in the valley of the Yang-tse-Kiang.

A German squadron has arrived off Dover, where it will remain some days before leaving for Lisbon.

In Blackpool an immense meeting of miners has taken place to-day and it has been estimated that some 80,000 people were present.

MAY 8.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* to-day published a long letter calling attention to the extraordinary prosperity of the states of Para and Amazonas.

Telegrams from Manila announce that the American troops are attacking Bacolor. Also that two steamers have left Manila conveying the last of the Spanish soldiers to Spain.

The *Economist* says that the President of Brazil shows himself honestly determined to overcome the financial difficulties: that he is a man of strong resolution, who is trying to put into operation the policy of economy and reform to which he has pledged himself.

The morning papers say that the Czar and Czarina are to visit Queen Victoria in England in August next.

MAY 9.—Mr. Brodrick announced in the house of commons to-night that the British government is endeavoring to make a new treaty of commerce with the United States.

The Duke of York is suffering from a slight illness.

The *Times* in a long editorial counsels the government to take rigorous measures with the Transvaal, for the better protection of the "outlanders."

Mrs. Gladstone, the widow of the eminent statesman, is ill.

A terrible collision took place at Wimbledon to-day resulting in the death of one of the passengers, and many others were severely injured. The greater part of the wagons of both trains were completely destroyed.

From Adelaide it is reported that the British ship "Locksley" became a complete wreck on Kangaroo island, 28 of the crew being drowned.

The London papers promise to give the real reason for the resignation of M. Freycinet within a few days, as they deny that he resigned on account of the reasons alleged.

MAY 10.—Telegram from Manila state that the Tagalos entrenched at San Miguel have successfully resisted an attempt of the Americans to take the place by storm. Col. Diggle, the American leader, was severely wounded during the engagement.

It is telegraphed from Pretoria that President Kruger has now pronounced in favor of giving the right to vote to the outlanders.

The imperial exhibition was inaugurated at Earl's Court to-day. (We wonder what name can be given to it for short.) The Fisheries brought the Healtheries, the Colinderes, the Inventories, &c., but in all probability the Imperial will stand as it is.)

The discussion of a bill to strengthen the discipline of the Anglican church has commenced in the house of commons. (The view of the great interest that has been taken in the question lately wherever the English language is spoken, this telegram of the House is most vague. We do not know whether it is a government bill or a private member's bill, which makes all the difference in the world. A later telegram adds the information that after a lively debate the bill

was thrown out and an amendment proposed by Mr. Webster was adopted to the effect that if the bishops could not secure the obedience of the clergy there would have to be new legislation on the subject. This looked a little more definite but to any one conversant with the procedure of the house of commons it is utter bosh. The only thing that we can make out from the telegrams is that the bill attempting to deal with the harning question has been thrown out.

MAY 11.—Cairo telegrams say that 260 derwishs have surrendered in Omdurman, and acknowledged the supremacy of the British government.

Mr. Ritchie, the president of the board of trade, informed a deputation of sugar refiners to-day that in his opinion it would be necessary to have a new international conference on the subject of sugar bounties, which were affecting British trade.

Mr. Brodrick stated to-day in the house of commons that Great Britain was waiting for the arrival at his post of the new Italian ambassador to Peking before going into the question of the steps to be taken in favor of Italy in China.

France.

MAY 5.—The *Figaro* to-day announces the temporary suspension of publication of evidence before the court of cassation, but adds that it will resume the publication later on, when it has in store many great surprises for the public on the Dreyfus case.

A violent debate took place to-day in the chamber of deputies on account of the suspension of the history classes in the Polytechnic school. The minister of war explained that all the pupils were angry with Professor Dury for having written an article in favor of the revision of the Dreyfus case, and to prevent scandal it was decided to close the classes for this term. In spite of angry speeches the question is considered as closed.

The Paris municipality has resolved to give a grand banquet in the town hall to the Marchand mission immediately on its return to Paris.

MAY 6.—The minister of war, M. Freycinet, has sent in his resignation on account of the attacks made upon him by the radical deputies in connection with the suppression of the history classes in the *Ecole Polytechnique* on account of Prof. Dury's advocacy of a revision of the Dreyfus case. Pressure was put upon him to withdraw; but he alleged other reasons for his retirement—his 71 years of age, and the fact that he was not in accord with M. Lockroy, the minister of marine. His resignation was accepted, and M. Camille Krantz, the minister of public works, has been appointed to his post, and the latter in turn has been succeeded by Senator Monestier, a minister of public works.

The Dreyfus case is considered the resignation of Mr. Freycinet as a victory for them, as M. Krantz is in favor of a revision.

MAY 7.—M. Cavaignac, speaking on the Dreyfus question, protested with great indignation against the interference of foreigners in the case, which in his opinion only interested France.

Many of the Parisian papers say that the resignation of M. Freycinet is likely to cause the downfall of the Dupuy cabinet.

The Marchand mission is expected to arrive in Djibouti on the 11th inst, and a brilliant reception is being prepared there for its members.

MAY 8.—It is said that now the Dreyfus family is in possession of all the evidence given before the court of cassation, permission has been asked to allow them to offer other witnesses who can give rebutting evidence to all that has been alleged against the unfortunate prisoner.

Answering a question in the chamber of deputies, M. Dupuy said the only motive which M. Freycinet had in resigning was because of the attacks made upon him for suspending the history classes in the polytechnic school, and that he was in no way influenced by the Dreyfus case. An angry debate ensued in the course of which it was charged that he was prompted to resign on account of divergence of opinion with the minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcassé, the minister in question, denied this and was supported by the premier.

The coal strike in Belgium still continues, and many acts of intimidation are reported.

It is reported from Rome that the Duke dei Abruzzi has left on his expedition to the north pole, and that before he left he was personally presented with a million lire by King Humbert.

MAY 9.—The Paris press publishes a statement that Mlle. Blodde Winter, daughter of a retired officer and the betrothed of the suicide Capt. Lorinier, declares that she has in her possession letters from Dreyfus addressed to the German Emperor.

The position of the Dupuy cabinet seems to be becoming stronger, and the premier has declared that he is confident that he can carry on the government with the means at his disposal.

An evening paper having stated that Marchand had been assassinated in Djibouti, the colonial minister told several journalists that he was in telegraphic communication with the governor, and that no such news had been sent to him. No credit is given to the notice.

General Galliani, the governor general of Madagascar, is now on his way to France with the intention of raising the sum of 60 million francs for the construction of railways in that island.

THE COFFEE POSITION.

In their circular of April 7th, Messrs. W. H. Crossman & Bro. write as follows in regard to the present position of coffee:

The receipts in Brazil up to date confirm the figures we have previously given on the current crop. In Santos the receipts already reach five million bags, which make it probable that the total there will exceed 5,500,000 bags. In Rio, so far, the receipts are 2,700,000 bags, but in that port they again neglect to count the coffees sent down from the interior direct for export, the quantity received in this way being about 125,000 bags up to date. The total in Rio for the crop year, however, will be close to 3,500,000 bags, the aggregate for the two ports no doubt reaching 9,000,000 bags.

Regarding the next crop, it is now well known that the Brazilians are averse to giving out figures, but they are practically unanimous in stating the next crop to be larger than the present one—some claim ten per cent more, and others as much as twenty per cent more. But whatever the figure finally reaches, it is positively immaterial, since the fourth consecutive large crop, in excess of the requirements of consumption will mean a continuation of very low prices. With three large crops in Rio and Santos aggregating 28,000,000 bags, and a fourth (claimed to be a record breaker) to follow, it is no longer a question how much coffee is on the trees; it is a question how much coffee is in the warehouses, the surplus production of the last three seasons.

With the heavy supplies existing in consuming countries it is not a little how the Brazilians choose to market their crop. Last November and December they held their coffee back in the interior, only to send it down in larger volume later on, at a period when receipts usually are lighter. But all attempts to deceive consuming countries as to the extent of the crop only make more manifest such proofs of weakness. A business like, straightforward action would result better for all concerned.

Not only in Brazil but also in the United States an idea has been formed that the so-called coffee war is one of the reasons for the heavy decline in coffee. No greater fallacy than this could be put forward, since the price of No. 7 coffee—the basis for the roasting business—has declined far less than any other quality. In Europe, where there certainly is no coffee war, the decline in coffee has been much more marked than here.

It is now a question which country can produce coffee at the cheapest rate, or price. We believe that so long as the labor in Brazil, which is now recruited chiefly from Italians and the colored races, is the majority without the ability to read or write, it is willing to accept the present prices in payment for their wages, Brazil can produce coffee as cheap as any other country, and probably cheaper.

It is doubtful whether coffee countries can really substitute other products where they now raise coffee, and the abandonment of new plantations where new trees are coming into fruit-bearing, in all parts of the world and Brazil, (new trees being set out within the past two years,) is not to be supposed as likely and for this reason we believe the price of coffee will have to go considerably lower before the over-production will cease.

The law of averages is the surest guide to be taken in regard to values of any staple. The extremely high values and immense profits to planters in all countries up to two years ago have been the inducements that have brought about such enormous over production, assisted, of course, by the low price of labor paid in degenerate currency or silver, which latter has declined so heavily. These elements combined have wrought the financial ruin of nearly all coffee-growing countries and caused enormous losses for consuming countries, which effects will last until the evil causes are removed or corrected.

—The directors of the London and Brazilian Bank, in their report for the year ended January 31 last, state that the accounts show an available balance of £268,676 (including £163,067 brought forward from last year). An interim dividend of 10s. per share, amounting to £37,500, was paid in October last. The directors now recommend a further payment of 10s. per share, being a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax.

The directors also recommend the payment of a bonus of 8s. per share, thus making a total distribution of 14 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, on the paid-up capital of the bank. The above payments will absorb £105,000, leaving a balance of £163,676 to the credit of profit and loss new account. The capital employed in Brazil stands in the books at the exchange of 12d. per milreis, and the depreciation in value thereof at the rate of 7 1/32 d. amounts to £116,075. The capital, however, employed in the River Plate is, at the current exchange of 20 1/4 d. per dollar, appreciated to the extent of £42,210; the net depreciation, therefore, in the value of the bank's capital in South America is, as certified in the auditor's report, £73,865, which is fully covered by the balance carried forward, say, £163,676.

—Now, children," said the Sunday school teacher, "can you tell me of a greater power than a king?" "Yes, ma'am," cried a little boy, eagerly. "What, Willie?" asked the teacher, benignly. "An ace, ma'am," was the unexpected reply.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 16th, 1899.

THE «WILMINGTON» CASE.

Unfortunately, we can not agree with the *Commercio de S. Paulo* in the assertion that the «Wilmington» case is closed. Our colleague accuses us of purposely confusing things in our discussion of the subject, and the question is therefore open, so far as we are concerned, until that point is settled.

The *Commercio* quotes the first article of decree No. 3749, of 7th December, 1866, to show that the navigation of the Amazon is not open to the naval vessels of other nations. The article is as follows:

ART. 1.—The navigation of the Amazon river to the frontier of Brazil, of the Tocantins river to Cametá, of the Tapajos to Santarém, of the Madeira to Borba, and of the Negro river to Manaus, shall be open (free), from the 7th day of September 1867, to the merchant ships of all nations.

Literally the *Commercio* may be correct in excluding naval vessels, for they are not mentioned, but in practice the implied exclusion is never carried into effect. Wherever the merchant vessels of a nation can go, there also do naval vessels go! This is understood. And not only are they permitted to go, but they carry with them the privileges conceded to war vessels all the world over—exemption from customs inspection, police control, taxes, etc. To refuse permission to a naval vessel to navigate waters free to merchantmen would be considered an unfriendly act, and it would also be considered a notification that those waters had become dangerous to the merchantmen of that nationality.

The one illustration given by the *Commercio*, who ignores our reference to the Paraná,—that of the closing of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles—is badly taken, for it clearly establishes our contention that waters connecting the ports of one nation with the outside world, can not be closed by another nation through whose territory such waters run. The Bosphorus and Dardanelles were closed for political reasons which the great naval powers of Europe, in their efforts to protect Turkey, found it convenient to allow. The United States never agreed to this, as is shown by the following:

«The Black Sea, like the Baltic, is a vast expanse of waters, which wash the shores not alone of Turkish territory, but those of another great power who may, in times of peace at least, expect visits from men-of-war of friendly States. It seems unfair that any such claim as that of Turkey should be set up as a bar to such an intercourse, or that the privilege should in any way be subject to her suzerainty.»—Secretary Fish, May 5, 1871.

«The abstract right of the Turkish government to obstruct the navigation of the Dardanelles even to vessels of war in time of peace is a serious question. The right, however, has for a long time been claimed, and has been sanctioned by treaties between Turkey and certain European states. A proper occasion may arise for us to dispute the applicability of the claim to United States men-of-war. Meanwhile it is deemed expedient to acquiesce in the exclusion.»—Secretary Fish, Jan. 3, 1873.

From these two extracts from letters of Secretary of State Fish to United States ministers in Turkey, it will be

seen that the United States disputes the right of Turkey to close the Dardanelles to men-of-war in time of peace, and claims the right to send such vessels to Russian Black sea ports whenever it may suit her convenience to do so.

Reverting to the free navigation of the Paraná, Paraguay and Uruguay rivers, it may be stated that not only are they open to merchant vessels of all nations, but to naval vessels also. More than that, in the convention of 1857 between Argentina and Brazil it was expressly stipulated that the states situated within this great river system should enjoy free navigation of these rivers for their war vessels. Brazil therefore enjoys the fullest liberty in this respect, even to the maintenance of flotillas of gunboats on the Uruguay and Paraguay. And yet, the position of Brazil on the Paraguay, is exactly the position of Peru, or Bolivia, on the Amazon. On the Paraná and Paraguay, American war vessels have freely penetrated as far as the Brazilian frontier, and it was only last year that the Spanish gunboat «Temerario» ascended as far as Asunción without even giving formal notice to the governments interested. And if a gunboat, belonging to a state involved in war, can do this, how much more freely should not the vessels of a power not at war be able to do it?

In 1851 Brazil celebrated a treaty with Peru, in which the rules laid down by the Congress of Vienna of 1815 were adopted. The first of these rules is as follows:

(1) Navigation for the purpose of trade is not to be interdicted to any person on such navigable waters as traverse the territory of several states, this being conditioned on their conformity to local police regulations.

And yet Brazil practically closed this great watercourse to the commerce of the states lying on its upper waters. By a treaty of 1851 Peru had conceded free navigation of the Amazon to the United States, within Peruvian territory, in 1853 Ecuador opened her rivers, including the Amazon, to free navigation, and in 1858 Bolivia granted to the United States the same rights. The obstacles which Brazil placed in the way of the free navigation of the lower Amazon, rendered these concessions valueless and led the United States to protest vigorously against a policy so detrimental to the interests of all concerned. Under the pressure thus brought to bear, the Emperor declared the Amazon open to the merchant vessels of all nations from and after 7th September, 1867.

The question now arises, is the non-inclusion of war vessels equivalent to exclusion. In our opinion, it is not. Wherever the merchant vessels of a nation have a right to go, the naval vessels have a right to follow—always providing that such right has not been surrendered by the express provisions of a treaty. In times of peace, the naval vessels of a foreign power can not be considered a hostile force. If they can freely enter a seaport, they can certainly claim the right to navigate the inland waters where their merchant vessels are permitted to go. At such times one of the principal functions of naval vessels is to extend protection and aid to merchant vessels of their own nationality, and this of course can not be done effectively where they are forbidden to follow such vessels into inland waters. Further than this, the United States is employing naval vessels to promote commercial relations with other countries, and the principal object of the «Wilmington» is to visit all out-of-the-way ports for this special purpose. Though an armed vessel her mission is purely commercial.

In his important treatise on International Law, the Argentine publicist Calvo argues: (§ 157, vol. 1, p. 253). «If the freedom of the seas is a principle definitely established by the law of nations, and is recognized in the practice of nations, it seems logical and natural at first sight that it should be applied to the navigation of rivers; also great mediums of communication between communities and perpetual sources of the progress and civilization of

nations.» And the fact that Argentina has accepted this principle, and that Brazil was one of the first to make full and free use of the concession, ought to have protected us to-day against the reactionary demonstrations and discussions which have characterized the reception of this American naval vessel in this country.

We have now to add what must appear to every unprejudiced mind as the worst feature of the whole case—worse even than the assault on the United States consulate at Manaus by an excited mob. On the return of the «Wilmington» to Manaus, after an absence of 16 days to and from Iquitos, Peru, and after advices should have reached that port of the true state of the case, the following order was issued from the office of the captain of the port (see *Journal do Commercio*, May 15, 1899):

Capitania do porto.—Edital.—The two pilots who had charge (piloto) of the American gunboat «Wilmington» to Iquitos, are notified to appear at this Capitania, on a matter of service.

By order of the Capitania the pilots of the Madeira, or of other rivers of Amazonas, are prohibited from piloting the said ship on any river of this state, under penalty of severe punishment.

Manaus, 22nd April, 1899.—Eugenio Pará, Secretary.

There is no escaping the animus of this order. It was publicly reported that the «Wilmington» would ascend the Madeira river, and this was rendered impossible because of the intervention of the authorities. Not only was the act unfriendly, but in view of the publicity given to it and the brusque terms employed, it was even worse. And, it must be borne in mind, all this has been done in open violation of the decree which threw open the Amazon to free navigation, and in opposition to the attempt of the United States to promote more intimate commercial relations with Peru and Bolivia, between which countries treaties exist for the free navigation of the Amazon and its tributaries within their boundaries. Such voyages on the part of United States naval vessels would contribute to a wider and better knowledge of this great river, which would benefit Brazil and the outside world as well as the United States. But the reactionists who are in power at Manaus think otherwise, and a public vessel of a friendly power is driven out of the Amazon with an exhibition of hostility which would do credit to China.

PRESIDENT CAMPOS SALLES advises his countrymen to endeavor to export everything they can produce more advantageously than other nations. Your advice is excellent, Mr. President, but your government will not permit the people to follow it. How can a nation produce anything advantageously, when it is overburdened with taxes? Coffee culture ought to be advantageous, for instance; but you well know that coffee planters are complaining that they are barely able to pay expenses. And why? Because everything consumed on the plantation is heavily taxed and moreover the coffee, when shipped, has to pay the exorbitant export duty of 11%, which to planters who reside at a great distance from the shipping ports is in reality 15% or 20% or even more. Reduce the taxes, Mr. President, and the people will cheerfully follow your advice.

The 11th anniversary of the abolition of slavery in Brazil was celebrated here and in all the large cities of the country on Saturday last. The 13th of May was added to the list of postivist holidays when the republic was organized, and has been lately taken up by the society organized to promote the commemoration of anniversaries of great national events. The result is that the day is over-celebrated, as the society in question generally undertakes too much. This is greatly to be regretted in this instance, for May 13th is the anniversary of a triumph worthy of generous commemoration. It marks the triumph of a purely moral propaganda over the vested and political interests of the time. It was an unexpected triumph, but it is none the less deserving of commemoration. It may be that the productive interests of the country suffered through the abolition of slavery, but it was an act of justice and of moral obligation, and we have no right to count the cost.

«The suggestion» sent us by a São Paulo contributor in regard to a permanent recognition of the worth and charitable work of the late Mrs. Lupton, will, we are sure, receive a prompt and hearty response. And it may be said that no better memorial could be suggested, nor one which would please her more, than that of an endowed bed for poor patients at the Hospital in which she took so great an interest. No one can estimate

how much that hospital owes to her inexhaustible sympathy and daily co-operation, and it is fitting therefore that her name should be associated with it for all time. We need not say that we hope to see the suggestion realized, for we feel sure that it will receive a prompt and grateful acceptance by everyone who knew her and who cherishes her memory.

LIFE destroying machines have made the names of many inventors world-famous from Tubal Cain to Maxin, but if we are to credit a statement made by the *Daily Mail* of yesterday which has been telegraphed to the ends of the earth, the greatest name of them all will be that of the extreme *fin deside* inventor, who has been offered £34,000 by the British government for his patent rights in a new electric cannon. The cablegram does not give his name but says he is a merchant in Portland. He is said to have invented an electric cannon that can fire explosive shells of heavy calibre every two seconds without any report, and that the aim is accurate at a distance of 9 kilometers, or nearly six miles. Thirty heavy explosive shells a minute thrown outside of ordinary range and well-directed would raze a town or sink a fleet within five minutes, and the name of the inventor is likely to become a dictionary verb as Kipling has made Maxin. The one great good in these terrible inventions is that they lead to others so much more terrible still that the powers are unwilling to be afraid to strike. When we shall have reached the maximum (no pun intended) of human invention we shall have entered upon the millennium of peace.

When the President's message confirmed the statement, made by the press, that the army had been reduced to 15,000 enlisted men, it was hoped that the government would persevere in its good work, continuing the reduction until the army is decreased to such a number of men as the country is able to maintain in a state of efficiency. Considerable disappointment was consequently felt when it was learned that the President had sent to congress a proposal for an army bill in which the number of enlisted men is fixed at 25,160. It appears, however, that the government has at present no intention of really increasing the army. From an explanation published in the *Gazeta de Notícias* we learn that the present organization of the army, which is divided into 69 battalions, requires a *constant* force of 28,160 enlisted men. If this force should be reduced by law to 15,000, a corresponding reduction in the number of battalions would be requisite and consequently 35 colonels, 35 majors, 140 captains, 140 lieutenants and 280 ensigns would have to be relieved of their commands. This, the *Gazeta* is informed, would entail a loss of about 2,000,000 per annum to these officers and of course a corresponding gain for the national treasury. We agree with the *Gazeta* in sympathizing with the officers and their families who would thus be reduced to precarious circumstances by the loss of so considerable a part of their income; but the *Gazeta*, we fear, fails to remember that there are tax-payers and their families whose circumstances are still more precarious and who are also entitled to our sympathy. President Campos Salles in his interview with business men informed them that in the present critical emergency sacrifices are demanded of every one and he even insisted that tax-payers will be wanting in patriotism if they fail to submit without a murmur to the heavy burdens imposed upon them. Under these circumstances we cannot think that army officers, whose patriotism has been so much exalted, will consent to add to the burdens of their country and their fellow-citizens by accepting from the treasury the sum of 2,000,000 per annum for services that are unnecessary. And when they shall have shown that our confidence in their patriotism is not misplaced, others will doubtless follow their example, so that we may hopefully look forward to a time in which many persons who at present are unproductive consumers will join the ranks of the laborious classes engaged in augmenting the resources of the country.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.
Rio de Janeiro, May 12, 1899.

To the Editor.

Dear Sir,—I wish to ask the editor of the *Church Echo*, if, amongst the «hash» which is being weeded out of the British Library there is included a lot of superfluous books selected by himself last year, which by their handsome bindings adorn the shelves of the Library but otherwise are not of the slightest use, being rarely taken out.

Also, the celebrated article of October 1897 stated that the «hash» kept year after year by previous committees incurred additional rent on the funds of the Library; will he say how much is saved in rent by getting rid of the said «hash»?

Referring to another matter, I ask the editor how he reconciles the two paragraphs on the restored British Church, the first headed «Church re-opening» and the second, the last paragraph in the paper.

Yours truly,

A. B. C.

THE LATE MRS. LUPTON.

A SUGGESTION.

To the Editor.

Sir,—The sad event of Mrs. Lupton's death has cast a gloom over the Anglo-American

And by the following exporters :		<i>bags</i>
Arbuckle Brothers.....	83 1/2	
Goetz Hays & Co.....	40 1/2	
Karl Valais & Co.....	34 1/2	
Nammann, Gepp & Co.....	24 1/2	
Angelo Lenti & Co.....	20 1/2	
Theodor Wille & Co.....	19 1/2	
Rod. Johnston & Co.....	14 1/2	
Rose & Knowles.....	12 1/2	
Harold Knud & Co.....	12 1/2	
Holworthy, Ellis & Co.....	11 1/2	
J. W. Doane & Co.....	11 1/2	
Henry Woelke & Co.....	4 1/2	
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Van Leekwyck & Co.....	2 1/2	
Harold Knud & Co.....	2 1/2	
Samuel.....	1 1/2	

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- May 15th.

Emission	Circulation	Public Funds		Nominal Value	Last Quotation			
399,438,800\$	262,137,500\$	Stock 5% currency (apólices).....	1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	800,000—	800,000			
104,987,000	104,356,000	Bonds of 1895.....	1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	885,000—	885,000			
119,680	124,655,000	do do 1897, 6%.....	1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	1,000,000—	975,000			
30,000,000	119,630	Stock 4% (gold), converted 1890.....	1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	1,920,000—	1,150,000			
51,885,000	11,584,500	do do 1896, 6%.....	1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	1,700,000—	—			
109,684,000	24,679,000	do do 1879, 4%.....	1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	690,000—	890,000			
18,350,000	18,350,000	State of Espírito Santo.....	1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	—	—			
11,709,000	11,709,000	Idem 6%.....	1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	450,000—	475,000			
5,000,000	4,328,200	Idem 5%.....	1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	920,000—	—			
65,000,000	65,000,000	Idem 6%.....	1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	165,000—	165,000			
600,000	4,000,000	Idem 5%.....	1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	—	—			
25,000,000	23,613,200	Idem 6%.....	1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	—	—			
5,000,000	5,000,000	Idem 6%.....	1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	—	—			
400,000	400,000	Idem 6%.....	1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	—	—			
		Municipal Loan, City of Rio de Janeiro, 6%.....	1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	—	—			
		do do do São Paulo, 7%.....	1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	—	—			
		do do do Petropolis, 7%.....	1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	—	—			
		do do do Aleni Parahyba, 7%.....	1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	—	—			
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banks	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
20,000,000\$	100,000	94,090	200\$	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro.....	200\$	4,000,000\$	8000, Jan. 1899	224 000— 228 000
16,000,000	80,000	60,000	200	Comercio.....	200	3,370,000	8 000, ditto 1899	82 000— 86 000
24,000,000	400,000	391,868	60	Construtor do Brazil.....	50	1,645,009	45000, Aug. 1892	9 500— 10 500
16,000,000	80,000	77,766\$	200	Credito Movei.....	200	1,700,000	25000, Jan. 1896	78 000—
8,000,000	40,000	all	200	Credito Real do Brazil.....	200	803,079	12 1/2 ditto 1892	35 000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Depositos e Descontos.....	200	790,000	45000, Jan. 1899	51 000—
750,000	15,000	all	50	Fincanciaris Publicos.....	50	62,910	25000, Jan. 1899	100 000— 103 000
8,000,000	40,000	all	200	Hypothecario do Brazil.....	100	212,860	45000, Jan. 1899	190 000—
10,807,600	54,038	all	200	Lavoura e Comercio.....	200	965,398	45000, Jan. 1899	185 000— 186 000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Nacional Brasileiro.....	200	17,250,020	65000, Jan. 1899	105 000—
107,382,500	539,913	all	200	Republica do Brazil.....	200	334,200	65000, Jan. 1899	266 000—
20,000,000	100,000	50,000	200	Rio e Matto Grosso.....	40	200	13000, Jan. 1899	139 000—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Rural e Hypothecario.....	200	7,479,104	95000, Jan. 1899	145 000—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Commercial da Bahia.....	100	2,185,336	11 1/2 July 1898	120 000—
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	Com. e Industria de S. Paulo.....	100	6,000,000	12 500, July 1898	190 000—
7,000,000	35,000	all	200	Credito Real de Minas Geraes.....	200	231,130	12 1/2 Jan. 1899	12 000—
7,300,000	37,500	14,075	200	Idem do 2nd series.....	140	1,056,793	8 1/2 ditto 1899	110 000—
5,000,000	25,000	10,925	200	Credito Real de S. Paulo.....	200	600,000	12 1/2 July 1895	190 000—
5,000,000	25,000	12,500	200	Lavradores S. Paulo.....	200	800,000	80000, Jan. 1899	190 000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Mercantil de Santos.....	200	695,000	6 1/2 Jan. 1899	4 750—
10,000,000	50,000	25,000	200	S. Paulo.....	200	do do do	do do do	do do do
40,000,000	200,000	112,571	200	União de S. Paulo.....	200	do do do	do do do	do do do
		162	200	do do do	140	do do do	do do do	do do do
		7,267	200	do do do	80	do do do	do do do	do do do
		80,000	200	do do do	—	do do do	do do do	do do do
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
110,000,000\$	550,000	all	200\$	Leopoldina.....	200\$	26,097\$	—	65000—
20,000,000	200,000	153,253	100	Minas de S. Jeronymo.....	25	do do do	—	23 000—
12,000,000	60,000	45,747	100	do do do	10	do do do	—	do do do
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Macalé e Campos.....	109	65,000	—	do do do
62,000,000	310,000	255,225	100	Muzambinho.....	100	do do do	—	do do do
		206,475	100	Oeste de Minas.....	75	2,901,489	int. Sept. 93	18 000— 7 500
10,000,000	100,000	10,000	100	do do do	20	—	int. Jan. 91	51 000— 52 000
70,000,000	350,000	all	200	Quilombo.....	100	—	6 1/2 June, 92	10 000—
1,600,000	8,000	7,900	100	União Sorocabana-Itapura.....	40	1,385,541	65000, Feb. 86	do do do
42,000,000	210,000	all	200	União Valenciana.....	200	45,710	int. Jan. 92	do do do
12,500,000	62,500	all	200	Sapucahy.....	200	583,378	—	do do do
		—	200	Tocantins e Araguaia.....	50	do do do	—	do do do
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
2,500,000\$	25,000	all	100\$	Carioca.....	100\$	163,989	—	80000—
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Carris Urbanos.....	200	154,547	145000, July 91	150 000—
700,000	7,000	all	100	Carcondo (and Hotel).....	200	489,305\$	2 700, Apr. 99	185 000— 190 000
14,000,000	70,000	all	200	Jardim Botânico.....	200	do do do	—	do do do
12,000,000	60,000	59,360	100	S. Christovão.....	200	105,899	5 000, Aug. 98	130 000—
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Villa Isabel.....	200	do do do	—	do do do
800,000	8,000	all	100	Pernambuco.....	100	30,979	—	do do do
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Steamships	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Esperanza Maritima.....	200\$	250,000\$	8 000, Jan. 99	100\$ 000—
25,000,000	125,000	all	200	Lloyd Brasileiro.....	200	do do do	—	3 000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Navegação Costeira.....	200	do do do	—	300\$ 000—
672,400	3,567	all	200	S. João da Barra e Campos.....	200	59,598	10 000, Feb. 99	do do do
1,000,000	5,000	2,750	200	Sul Paulista.....	80	do do do	—	do do do
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
10,000,000\$	50,000\$	all	200\$	Alliança.....	200\$	854,01\$	100000— Feb. 99	180\$ 000—
2,400,000	12,000	all	200	America Fabril.....	200	104,654	7 000— Aug. 96	120\$ 000—
500,000	2,500	all	200	Botafogo (antiagem).....	200	39,471	10 000— Jan. 99	250 000—
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Brasil Industrial.....	200	200,000	10 000— Jan. 99	170 000—
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Carica.....	200	25,623	10 000— Feb. 99	190 000—
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Confiança Industrial.....	200	239,855	10 000— Jan. 99	145 000— 150 000
4,500,000	22,500	all	200	Corcovado.....	200	5,498	8 1/2— Feb. 99	150 000— 160 000
500,000	2,500	all	200	D. Isabel.....	200	156,493	40 000— Jan. 99	do do do
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Fabril Paulista.....	200	200,000	12 000— July 98	150 000—
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	Industrial Mineira.....	200	77,400	10 000— Jan. 99	210 000—
800,000	4,000	all	200	Magense.....	200	5,990	8 000— Feb. 99	150 000—
1,500,000	7,500	all	200	Manufatura Fluminense.....	200	26,186	5 000— Mar. 96	45 000— 50 000
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Petropolitana.....	200	462,802	8 000— Mar. 99	185 000— 191 000
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Progresso Industrial.....	200	116,068	4 000— July 98	35 000—
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Rink (Woolens).....	200	32,564	10 000— Jan. 99	150 000—
429,000	4,500	all	100	S. Felix.....	100	do do do	—	do do do
350,000	1,800	all	100	Santa Luzia.....	200	do do do	—	do do do
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	S. João.....	200	do do do	—	do do do
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	S. Pedro de Alcantara.....	200	39,628	—	do do do
3,500,000	17,500	all	200	União Fabril.....	200	1,145,844	19 1/2— Aug. 98	168 000—
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Insurance	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
4,000,000\$	20,000	all	200\$	Alliança.....	20\$	43,678\$	15000, July 97	55000—
3,000,000	3,000	all	1,000	Argos Fluminense.....	250	300,000	10 000, Jan. 99	330 000— 115000
2,000,000	10,000	9,735	200	Bonanza.....	30	15,384	1 500, Jan. 99	40 000—
20,000,000	10,000	all	200	Confiança.....	20	200,000	3 000, Jan. 99	18 000—
4,000,000	8,000	4,000	1,000	Fidelidade.....	150	358,752	7 000, Jan. 98	95 000—
2,500,000	2,500	all	1,000	Garantia.....	100	230,000	8 000, Jan. 99	30 000—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Genera.....	20	400,000	2000, Feb. 99	15 000— 18 000
1,000,000	10,000	all	100	Indemnizadora.....	20	14,035	3 000, Jan. 99	48 000—
2,500,000	12,500	all	200	Providence.....	200	330,000	1500, Jan. 99	15 000—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Prosperidade.....	20	126,528	1500, Jan. 99	do do do
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Miscellaneous	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
7,000,000\$	35,000	all	200\$	Cantareira e Viçosa Fluminense.....	200	—	1 500, July 91	225000—
1,000,000	10,000	all	200	Carros Taternall Moreaux.....	50	38,790\$	1 500, Jan. 99	100\$ 000— 110 000
5,000,000	25,000	5,821	200	Corrugados Fluminense.....	200	51,228	Mar. 95	200 000—
50,000,000	300,000	all	200	Cruzeiro (match factory).....	200	—	Mar. 95	200 000—
23,500,000	235,000	all	100	Docas de Santos.....	200	2,308,472	8 000, Jan. 91	18 500—
60,000,000	300,000	all	100	Melhoramentos no Brazil.....	200	2,285,745	1500, Sept. 91	2 000—
2,000,000	10,000	9,900	200	Gazeta de Noticias (newspaper).....	200	48,079	5 000, Jan. 91	125 000—
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	O Pulo (newspaper).....	200	45,577	10 000, Feb. 95	120 000— 130 000
3,544,550	17,725	all	200	Loterias Nacionais do Brazil.....	50	1,015,181	13 000, Jan. 99	170 000—
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Matté Laranjeira (Paraguay tea).....	100	300,000	7 1/2, Feb. 92	20 000—
1,000,000	10,000	all	100	Moinhos Fluminense (flour mills).....	100	32,210	10 000, Jan. 99	do do do
941,800	4,709	all	100	Saneamento do Rio de Janeiro (building society).....	100	871,601	6 000, Mar. 99	do do do
1,500,000	7,500	all	200	Transporte de Café e Mercadorias.....	100	400,000	10 000, Jan. 99	do do do
600,000	3,000	all	200	Typographica do Brazil.....	200	56,441	6 000, Mar. 99	do do do
			200	União (water for ships).....	200	29,997	—	do do do

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DRACK, or BUTLER, Thomas Carter — Born 1869, who is supposed to have died at Rio 3 years ago. His photograph can be seen at the Consulate.

MACRAE, Benjamin—who is said to have come to Rio de Janeiro, from Buenos Aires, in the year 1874.

Rio de Janeiro, 21st February, 1899.

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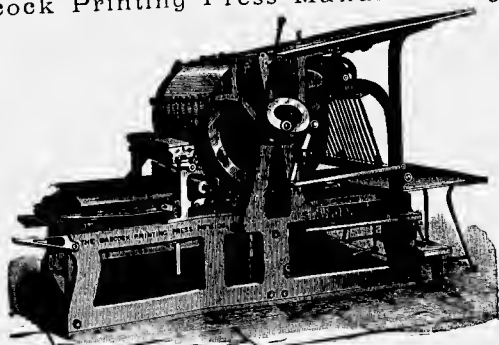
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